But it is not the only virtue; when too far it may degenerate into pusil-

WORSE THAN DONNYBROOK. A Serap Between Colored McKinley-

ites and Quayites. PITTSBURG, May 18.-A meeting of the Afro-American League was held here today with the object of indorsing Quay. The Union League Republican Association (colored), who favor McKinley attempted to break up the meeting and prevent the carrying out of its object. When the obnoxious men had forced their way into the hall trouble began. Sergeant-at-arms Mills got into a "scrap' with attorney J. H. Holmes, a McKinleyite, and there was a free fight in a second. Men rushed into the midst of the melee as the two rolled over the floor. Coats were torn, limbs were bruised and oaths could be heard escaping from the pit of riot like sulphur fumes from a laboratory. Newspaper men fled for refuge to the more dangerous yard, where, perched on a platform, they saw the "center rush" through the narrow window. The relicemen rushed in, and with drawn billies joined in the encounter. Such a struggling mass of men in a rough-and-tumble fight has never been seen in any convention. has never been seen in any convention. Blood flowed from cracked heads, and clothes lost all nattiness. After some further rioting the meeting adjourned until

Teller Boomed as a Democrat. DENVER, Col., May 18 .- The Rocky fountain News in a leading editorial to-day bays: "The question of Teller as the Democratic candidate for President should at once interest the Democrats of the mountain States. Might it not be worth the effort for Colorado Democrats to organize with the Democracy of its neighboring States to resent Teller should be bear himself at t. Louis as it is expected he will, to the St. Louis as it is expected he will, to the Southern silver Democrats of the convention and say to them: If you will accept him he will have the support of all the mountain region and we will unite with you in making him the leader of the movement for the restoration to a bankrupted and well-nigh hopeless people of the money of the Constitution, the life blood of commerce and the wand by the touch of which prosperity will rise and take the country once again in its healthful, invigorating embrace."

Foster Inaugurated Governor. BATON ROUGE, La., May 18.-Murphy J Foster, of St. Mary, was inaugurated Governor of Louisiana for the second time, and lobert H. Snyder, of Tensas, as Lieutenant lovernor, this afternoon, in the presence of large gathering. The oath of office was administerd by Chief Justice Nicholls, of the State Supreme Court.

Catchings Renominated. GREENVILLE, Miss., May 18.-General T. C. Catchings was to-day renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third district. He was instructed to use his best ef-forts for the remonetization of silver. Judge Longino, General Catchings's opponent, re-fused to accept a nomination from a bolting

THE HUSBAND HEARS THE NEWS. An Acquaintance Identifies Pictures of Mrs. E. E. Hill's Clothing.

LONDON, May 18 .- A representative of the Associated Press called to-night upon Senor Zeruga, at No. 152 Brompton road, to ascertain some particulars regarding Mrs. E. E. Hill, who is his wife, and to tell him that friends of Mrs. Hill in New York believe that she is identical with Mrs. Everett, who committed suicide at the Colonnade Hotel, in New York, under mysterious circumstances. Senor Zeruga, as he is known here is a guitar and mandolin player, as was his wife. He is a small man about thirty

years of age.

In response to the statements by the reporter Zeruga said that he had heard by cable of the supposed identification of Mrs.

Everett as his wife, but he refused to beduced. A press representative has seen a erson who knew Sepora Zeruga. When the letures in the Herald were shown to this equaintance of Senora Zeruga she immediately recognized the trunk, the wrap and the hat as the same with which the senora had left London. She recognized the dress and the style of the hair in the portrait. Upon reading the description of the suicide, Upon reading the description of the suicide she said that it tallied with the senora.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY Rains in the Morning, Followed by Fair Weather.

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m. May 19-Rains in the morning, followed by fair weather on Tuesday.

General Conditions Yesterday-The low parometric trough still extends from the lakes southwestward to Mexico. High temperature continues east of the Mississip from the gulf northward to near the lakes; cooler temperature prevails west of the Misissippi and in the lake regions. The rains and thunderstorms extended rapidly eastward from lowa and northern missour. (o the Atlantic coast; rains fell also near Lake Superior and in Oklahoma.

FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. diana and Illinois-Partly cloudy weather, with local rains and thunderstorms; light to fresh southwesterly winds, shifting to north-westerly on the lakes. Monday's Local Observations.

Bar, Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre. 7 a. m. 30.02 61 94 North. Lt. rain. 0.24 7 p. m. 29.89 71 75 South. Cloudy. 0.04 Maximum temperature, 74; minimum tem-Following is a comparative statement of he temperature and precipitation on May 1s: ean

arture from normal arture since May 1..... 187 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecast Official. Yesterday's Temperatures.

The following table of temperatures is fur-shed by the United States Weather Byreau 7 a. m. Max. 7 p. m. narck, N. D..... algary, N. W. T...... airo, Ill..... rt, Ia es Moines odge City Attle Rock, Ark

ans North Platte, Neb..... lahoma, O. T..... t. Louis Mo.....

The Cockerill Obsequies NEW YORK, May 18.-The obsequies o he late Col. John A. Cockerill were held -day. From the Press Club, where the dy had lain since Saturday, the remains are conveyed to Scottitsh Rite Hall. Over the caske; was thrown the banner of the Loya! Legion, and on this was a wreath of white roses and immortelles which bore the nscription: "From John's wife." The serv-ces at the hall included brief addresses y T. F. Brogan, exalted ruler of the B. P. D. E., and J. Howard, jr., president of the dub. Then the body of the distinguished rnalist was conveyed to Calvary Baptist urch, where religious services were conted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Mac-

Washington, D C...... 72

Horseshoers in Convention. BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18.—The twentysecond annual convention of the Journey-men Horseshoers' International Union of the United States and Canada opened its sessions here to-day. The convention will last probably until Friday. The secretary's report shows a membership of about 25,000.

Murder and Suicide.

WSTER, Mass., May 18.—Fred Alexaged thirty, yesterday shot and killed die Hassard, of this place, and after-committed suicide. Unrequited love

THROUGH THE HEART

BROTHERS-IN-LAW FIGHT AND ONE IS SHOT THREE TIMES.

Roby Case Taken Under Advisement-Man and Thirteen Cranes Battle -The Oil Field.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., May 18 .- Neur Marengo, Crawford county, Saturday night, about 87 o'clock, James Chester Weathers had started to a church meeting, when he was overtaken by his brother-in-law, William Hobson, who asked him to stop, as he wanted to have a few words with him. Hobson's son was with his father and shouted to Weathers to run. Weathers saw Hobson advancing and called to him to stop, but Hobson continued to advance. Then Weathers, being still warned by Hobson's son, commenced backing. He stumbled over a log and Hobson pounced on him, striking him a terrible blow over the forehead, inflicting a wound four inches long and, it is thought, partially fracturing

While Hobson was beating him Weathers drew his revolver and fired three shots at Hobson, all taking effect in the breast-one passing through the heart, causing instant

The trouble grew out of the fact that Mr. Weathers had purchased a piece of land that Hobson wanted. Both men are held in high esteem, and Mr. Weathers is the keeper at Marengo Cave. Hobson, his brother-in-law, was drawing \$72 a month bension. It is believed Hobson was insane when he attacked Mr. Weathers. Both men were about fifty-five years old. Weathers's were about fifty-five years old. Weathers's njuries from the wounds inflicted by Hobson are so severe as to be considered dan-

GRANT COUNTY FIELD.

Active Operations by the Oil-Well Drillers Continue.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARION, Ind., May 18.-Grant county is active in oil operations regardless of the fact that there is a decline of operations throughout the oil districts of the State. The Ohio Oil Company has succeeded in completing the well on the Stackhouse farm, in section 14, Van Buren township, Grant counly, and it is showing for a good producer. In the completion of this venture the rig was moved on five different occasions, caused by crooked holes or the striking of bowlders at the depth ranging from 50 to 300 feet. The Grant Oil Company struck a 150-barrel producer in No. 4 on the Thompson farm, section 23, same township. Myron L Case's No. 3, Thomas farm, section 10, same township, 50 barrels; Fearless Oil Company's No. 8, ley's farm, section 11, same township, 50 barrels; Nos. 9 and 10, on the same farm, are drilling; Superior Oil Company's Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Swisher farm, section 10, same township, 15, 30 and 30 barrels respectively; No. 6, same farm, under way; James McCormick's No. 3, Duckwall farm, section 10, same township, 125 barrels; Sterling Oil Company's . 6, Cory farm, same section, 15 barrels: No. 7 started at 40 barrels; same company's No. 2, Lozure farm, section 10, 50 barrels; Ohio Oil Company's No. 4, Kiley farm, section 9, same township, 50 barrels; Dick & Co.'s No. 2, Roberts farm, section 20, same THE ROBY CASE.

Judge Gillett Hears Arguments and Withholds a Decision. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CROWN POINT, Ind., May 18.-Arguments in the race track injunction, which was filed against the various tracks and their managers two weeks ago at the instigation of Governor Matthews, were heard by Judge Gillett this afternoon. Attorneygeneral Ketcham opened with a lengthy arrument in which he tried to show the judge that the racing of the Lake county tracks was illegal and should be stopped. After he finished his argument E. C. Fields, attor-ney for the Monon railway, of Chicago, and attorney G. B. Peterson, of this city, each tried to offset the Attorney-general's speech by making two arguments for the associaion, in which they both declared the trace. were not disobeying the law in the least and should be allowed to run. Attorney Ketcham then closed. The attorneys had enough law books on their desks to open a book store. Each attorney expounded law to the judge until he became tangled up and declared that he would have to have a few days more to study up the law before he could decide. The latter part of the week he expects to give his decision. About 500 people heard the argument, and all say they do not see how the judge can grant the injunction.

KILLED THIRTEEN CRANES. Desperate Fight Won by a Knox County Hunter.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. VINCENNES, Ind., May 18.-While Allen Newman, of Decker, this county, was out hunting to-day he had a desperate fight with WASHINGTON, March 18 .- For Ohio, In- a flock of sand-hill cranes. He had shot and wounded one crane and attempted to apture it alive. The wounded bird turned on him and fought furiously. The tall bird struck him with its beak and tried to peck out his eyes. His feathered antagonist made such an outery that the rest of the flock reurned to its assistance, and all surrounded the frightened hunter, who was placed on the defensive. He clubbed the cranes off with his gun, and finally succeeded in killing thirteen of them before he won the battle. Mr. Newman was completely exhausted, his clothes torn, and his face and head

> Bids for Richmond Bridge. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 18 .- The Wayne County Commissioners opened bids to-day for a new bridge to take the place of the old National bridge, which for more than sixty years has stood at the foot of Main street, over Whitewater river. Plans were submitted by thirteen different contractors, as

Variety Iron and Bridge Company, Cleve-land, \$60,780 and \$76,900, according to floor D. S. Blair Company, Indianapolis, \$30,000 Wabash Bridge Company, Wabash, \$59,000 orris & Wait, Chicago, six bids, from 61,012 to \$53,000.

King Bridge Company, Cleveland, \$79,000 gstown (Ohio) Bridge Company, \$77,500 Pennsylvania Bridge Company, Beaver Falls, Pa., \$76,500 and \$61,000. Bellefontaine Bridge Company, Bellefon-aine, O., \$63,000 and \$80,000. Wrought Iron Bridge Company, Indianapos. \$57,530 and \$77,500. Toledo Bridge Company, seven bids, from 56,890 to \$80,700.

Canton Bridge Company, \$79,833 and \$65,779.
Massillon Bridge Company, twenty-two
olds, which include everything in the way of
flooring material, ranging from \$78,461 to \$30,-The commissioners went into a closed ses-

sion, to which the bridge representatives are being admitted one at a time and given an opportunity to explain. This work will require some days, and the contract will hardy be let before the middle of the week.

Greenfield Courthouse Contract. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENFIELD, Ind., May 18 .- Judge Charles G. Offutt, of the Hancock Circuit Court, rendered his decision to-day in the mandamus proceedings brought by Aaron Campfield, the Richmond contractor, to compel the County Commissioners to award the contract for the new courthouse to him on account of having the lowest and best re-sponsible bid. Judge Offutt held the demur-rer to Campfield's complaint to be good, as he said the commissioners were not bound to award the contract to the lowest bidder, having discretionary power, and could decide as to the one they believed was the lowest responsible bidder. According to this the commissioners might have awarded the contract to the highest bidder on the grounds that they believed him the lowest respon-sible bidder. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Floyd Wiley's Sad Death. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., May 18.-Floyd Wiley, a sixteen-year-old boy who resided with his parents at Fortville, was instantly killed by a Big Four freight train this morning a mile west of Pendleton. The engineer saw the boy, who left the tracks at the approach of the train, but when near he stepped in front of the pilot. Young Wiley had been ill for

He was not missed by the members of the family until 19 o'clock last night. They learned that he had gone in the direction of Pendleton and started to walk the distance. On their way they were passed by the train that killed him. The train stopped and took the body to Pendleton.

The Muncie Strike Settled. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., May 18 .- The difficulty ex-

sting between the Maring-Hart Company and its employes wes settled to-night by the employes acceepting the proposition made by the company to President Burns, which he rejected. This was that the company give John Hart, the discharged employe, his John Hart, the discharged employe, his seven days' pay, but not be allowed to work. The 300 employes who have been on strike two weeks because one man did not receive seven days' notice when he was discharged, will commence to make window glass tonorrow afternoon Took the Old Lady's Purse. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., May 18 .- Thomas Duncan and his wife, of Cambridge City, are jail here since yesterday morning, awaitng an action against them for grand lar-

ceny. They came here Saturday on a visit to Mrs. Duncan's mother, Mrs. Paul Fischer, and during the day they hunted up a purse containing \$285, belonging to Mrs. Fischer, and coolly appropriated it. Mrs. Fischer promptly complained, and soon her daughter and son-in-law were in jail, Duncan being arrested in Cambridge City and his wife Seniors Will Go to Chicago.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 18 .- Arrangements have been made for a visit by the Rose Polytechnic to Chicago several days next week. Last year the class was taken to St. Louis. The object of the visit is to inspect some of the large manufacturing plants. There is a club of graduates in Chicago will make it pleasant for the visitors. itors. Commencement day this year will be June 18, and the class will be one of the largest in the history of the institution.

The Tenth District Fight.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VALPARAISO, Ind., May 18.—The fight for the congressional nomination in the Tenth district is attracting attention, and by next Saturday, when the delegates will be selected in each of the nine counties, every inch of territory will have been canvassed by the two candidates, Judge E. D. Crum-packer, of this city, and Hon. J. Frank Hanley, of Williamsport, now one of the Representatives from this district, having been elected from the old Ninth. The con-vention will be held at Michigan City,

His Wife's Love Worth Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., May 18 .- To-day Adam C. Hessler filed a \$5,000 suit against Thomas C. Spencer, a prominent farmer near Westport, for alienating the affections of his wife. At the last term of the court the wife of Hessler obtained a divorce from her husband and was given the custody of her four children, and since her divorce she married Spencer, which stirred up a great deal of ill feeling. Hessler claims that Spencer was the cause of all his family trouble. Insane Man Returned to Richmond.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., May 18.-Frank Horning. who a year ago was taken to the insane asylum, and is hopelessly demented, managed to escape from the Richmond asylum a few days ago and walked the entire distance to this city, arriving here footsore and weary. He went to the residence of one of his friends, and was detained and cared for until arrangements could be made to return

An Indiana Rattlesnake Farm. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., May 18.-In Jackson township, this county, on the farm f Levi Winklebleck, a Dunkard preacher, timber cutters have killed this season twenty-five rattlesnakes. One day last week five were killed, the oldest being five years. Rattlers are becoming a rarity in this county, where they used to be plentiful.

St. Paul's Cornerstone Laid. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. MARION, Ind., May 18 .- The cornerston of St. Paul's Church was laid in this city yesterday. Excursions were run from Union City, Logansport, Peru, Delphos and Anderson, and fully five thousand strangers

were in town. Bishop Rademacher, of Wayne, officiated. Delegates for Free Silver. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SULLIVAN, Ind., May 18.-The Democratic county convention selected its State elegates to-day and instructed them to vote for no candidate for Governor unless he stood squarely for free coinage at 16 to 1.

Military Commencement at DePauw. special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., May 18.-The annual commencement of the DePauw Military School will occur on Thursday, May 21, in-stead of Wednesday, as published in the Journal of to-day.

Indiana Deaths. ANDERSON, Ind., May 18.—Mrs. Isabel B. Horne, mother of Dr. W. N. Horne, of this city, and one of the pioneer mothers of this part of Indiana, died at her home near Anderson last night. She was in her eighty-third year. She came to Madison county from Virgina when five years old. The funeral will take place from Yorktown to-mor-

YORKTOWN, Ind., May 18.-Mrs. Isabel forne, wife of the late Dr. John Horne, of Yorktown, and mother of Dr. William Horne, of Anderson, died last night, aged seventy-two. The remains will be interred in the same vault with her husband, who died sixteen years ago, as Mr. and Mrs.

ELWOOD, Ind., May 18.—Max Voigt, the German baker, of Peru, who has been here a short time, died to-day as the result of falling from a train on the Lake Erie & Western railroad a few days ago and losing

WABASH, Ind., May 18.—This afternoon at home in this city, John Oswalt, one of the pioneer residents of Wabash, died of heart

A CIVIL-SERVICE STORM CLOUD. an Evil Predicted by Opponents of Reform Is in Sight.

Washington Letter in Philadelphia Record. Now that practically all government places except fourth-class postmasters and consular officers have been brought within the civil-service rules, and the fourth-class post-masters and the consuls will follow within the barbed wire fence sooner or later, civilservice reformers begin to see clearly a storm cloud, which threatens danger if not disaster to the system in the growing tendency in certain organization for mutual benefit through the application of political pressure on Congress and the executive de-

It seems to some of the civil-service formers, including I may say Senator Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt, that this cloud is much larger than a man's hand and that it is growing very rapidly, so that it will not be long before the storm bursts. It seems to these men that, if present tendencies con-tinue, the only plausible argument that the spoilsmen ever had against the civilservice reform, namely, that it would create a powerful bureaucracy, a mighty and far-reaching organization of life employes which would be able to influence superior officers of the government and even the legislation of Congress, will be given reality and im-

They believe that, now that all that civilservice reformers have been fighting for has een secured, the Civil-service Reform Asciation and all who are interested in the form should at once look into this matter and do what can be done to avert the dangers which seem to them so threatening. Already, they say, there are national or-ganizations among three classes of the postal employes of the government—the leter carriers, the postoffice clerks and the allway mail employes—all within the class:fied service and thus practically with tenure during good behavior, to advance their per-sonal and political influence in pressure on the Postmaster-general and his assistants and on Senators and Representatives. There are as yet no such organizations in the government departments at Wash-

ington, and here, where the administration has such power and the people no vote, such organizations will be more slowly formed and will be less influential, if they are formed. But the three organizations menioned are, they believe, enough in themseives to bring injury upon the civil-service.

They have this session shown what they can do in the pressure they have brought to bear upon Senators and Representatives to pass the legislation which has been inuced in their interest. As members of the classified service, they are supposed to be out of politics, but it has been almost entirely through politics that they have forced their bills on the attention of Congress. As one Senator put it the other day, "protected by the civil-service law from removal on account of politics, these civil servants have practically been

threatening Senators and Representatives with removal through politics it they do not grant their demands."

The fear of the civil-service reformers is that, emboldened by the encouragement they have already received, these organizations will increase the pressure on Congress until angered and perhaps desperate, a majority of the Senate and House will turn on them and at the same time on the civil-service system and begin to repeal the civil-service law, so as to leave these employes in that unprotected state where such organizations as they now have will be practically im-

As the Senator I have quoted above said "we must be put on an equality if we are to be fighting each other with the weapons of politics. Think," he said, "of these organizations of employes within the protection of the civil-service law taking a part in the canvass over the Republican nomina-tion for the presidency, as they have been doing during this winter through their rep-resentatives here. Think, for example, of their concentrating political influence on speaker Reed, to try by promises or threats to make him put through the legislation they desire. The New England Senators and others who were supposed to be friendly to him were even urged by representatives of these organizations to leave their own duties in the Senate and go over to the House to influence the Speaker in the performance of his duties. Why, even the Massachusetts Legislature was to be used to affect the judge-Legislature was to be used to affect the judgment and discretion of Congress. "Of course, there can be no doubt of the right of any individual in the federal service to petition Congress like any other citizen, and that no one can object to, but I am cer-

twenty-seven members of the senior class of SEVEN MEN MANGLED

THREE FIREMEN KILLED AND FOUR MORE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Disastrous Fire at the National Capital-Property Loss Nearly \$250,000 -Losses by Forest Fires.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- A fire which resulted in the loss of almost a quarter of million dollars, in which three firemen were killed and four seriously injured by falling walls, occurred in this city about 8 o'clock to-night. Twenty-one buildings with their contents were destroyed in the space of wholesale jobbing houses in the square bounded by B street, Louisiana avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets. The fire started in branch station of the Postal Telegraph Company, located on B street. It is supposed to have been caused by lightning, a severe thunderstorm having just passed over the city. The buildings were filled with a mass of inflammable material, which made it difficult for the firement to cope with the progress of the flames, which spread with great rapidity. After two hours' hard work the flames were under control. The list of the dead and injured, all of whom are firemen, follows

THOMAS GRIFFIN, dead, DANIEL CONAWAY, assistant foreman

JOSEPH MULHALL, injured.

J. W. M'ELWEE, injured.

GEORGE KETTLER, injured.

ARTHUR DONALDSON, injured. The three men who are dead went into th ruins voluntarily to assist in rescuing their imprisoned comrades, all of whom were rescued, though badly injured, while those who attempted to rescue them perished A rough estimate places the loss on he building on Louisiana avenue, at \$75,-000, and on B street at \$30,000. Some of the individual losers are: E. J. Adams & Co., E. Taylor Wade, W. W. Leshire, John A. Davis, W. S. Anderson, William O. Shreve, H. C. Coleman, J. B. Crowley, C. W. Brown Bros., J. H. Semmes, Matthleson & Co., William E. Clark, Leving & Co., G. E. Swain,
A. Malone, Roth & Geoghan, Compton, O.
O. Spicer and F. M. Walker. Their losses
are mostly on stock. Muc. of the property
is held by the Vanness and Semmes estates
and is believed to be well insured. In addition to the above, Samuel Rensinger's horse tazaar in the same block was destroyed, in-volving an estimated loss of \$25,000.

Disastrons Forest Fires. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 18 .- Forest fires are raging in Tucker county. Yesterday hundreds of men ineffectually fought the fires, which are burning more flercely this morning than last night. Lumbermen estimate the loss at \$500,000. The Middlefork portion of the county is wiped out. The adjoining forest is now burning, with indications that the entire county will be devastated unless rain prevents. The farmers have left their homes to seek refuge in larger

towns. So far no deaths are reported. One Life Lost in the Atlanta Fire. ATLANTA, Ga., May 18 .- A close search of the ruins of the Markham House block, which was swept clean by fire last night, revealed this morning the charred remains of a human body, which proved to be that of W. T. Zachary, a negro driver, who was asleep in a carriage in Milam & Patterson's livery stable, which was one of the first buildings destroyed. So far as known, no other lives were lost. The property loss is about \$225,000, with not quite half that amount of insurance.

Mills and Elevators Burned. TORREON, Mex., May 18 .- The large flouring mills and grain elevators of the Allianza Manufacturing Company, situated here, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$150,000. The mills had recently been equipped with new machinery and were the largest in northern Mexico. The amount of insurance is small. A large slock of gri was consumed.

POOR BILLIARD PLAYING.

Garnier Defeats Ives at 19-Inch Balk Line by 300 to 297.

CHICAGO, May 18.-Garnier defeated Ives to-night at nineteen-inch balk-line billiards by a score of 300 to 297. Neither man played high-grade billiards, Garnier's highest run being 53, which he made twice. The highest | The time limit is not now and never has been being 53, which he made twice. The highest runs that Ives was able to turn out were 41 and 51. Ives had agreed to play 500 to Garnier's 300. The score by innings was:

Garnier—4, 14, 6, 0, 7, 26, 6, 0, 11, 37, 53, 1, 22, 5, 0, 1, 4, 1, 0, 2, 7, 53, 1, 24, 11, 1, 1—300. Average, 17 1-10.

Ives—0, 22, 26, 22, 3, 1, 5, 38, 0, 0, 0, 0, 16, 1, 1, 31, 1, 16, 1, 1, 0, 41, 3, 51, 17, 0, 0—297. Average, 11.

French Royalists Quarrelling. PARIS, May 18.-A letter which the Duke of Orleans has written to the Duke of Dau-differl Pasquier, who has just resigned the presidency of the royal committee, has just been published. The letter shows that the split in the ranks of the French royalists is in part due to the committee disapproving of the Duke of Orleans submitting himself as a candidate for election at Cholet, not in order to sit in the Chamber of Deputies, but to give an opportunity for a royalist demon-stration, and also because the Duke of Or-leans declines to disavow his cousin, Prince Henry of Orleans, for accepting the decora-tion of the Legion of Honor from the gov-ernment in recognition of his travels in the far East. The Duke of Orleans's letter is very blunt and dictatorial in tone.

Business Embarrassments. COLUMBUS, O., May 18.-Edward Kenton Co., lumber dealers, made an assignment to-day to George L. Converse, jr. The assets are estimated at \$200,000, divided about equally in real and personal property. The liabilities will not exceed \$160,000. The assignment was precipitated by the failure of the Ketcham Lumber Company, of Chicago. LANSING, Mich., May 18 .- E. Bement & Sons, extensive manufacturers of stoves and agricultural implements, will this afternoon file two trust deeds to secure claims amounting to \$300,000, about equally divided between local and outside creditors. Obituary.

Prussia and France. His services on that occasion were highly appreciated, and on the retirement of General Von Roon, in 1873, Herr Camphausen was appointed Vice President of the Ministry of State. Action of Illinois Pythians. CHICAGO, May 18.—The Illinois Brigade, Uniform Rank, of the Knights of Pythias, met in annual assembly to-day and unanimously decided to attend the Minneapolis encampment the first week in September. Importance attaches to this action, because of the existing differences between various divisions of the order as to the location of the

BERLIN, May 18.—Herr Otto Camphausen ormerly Prussian Minister of Finance, is

DR. IGLEHART'S VIEWS

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE WOMAN AND TIME-LIMIT QUESTIONS.

Growth of the Methodist Church from 1760 to the Present-Legislative Functions Limited to Men.

Brooklyn Eagle. The Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglenart, D. D. formerly of Evansville, Ind., now pastor of the Simpson M. E. Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., has a forceful article in the current number of the North American Review, which begins with this startling statement; "One person out of every fourteen, one Christian out of every five, one Protestant out of every three in the United States is a Methodist. The statistics for 1895 show that there are in this country 5,452,654 members of the Methodist Church, and that the increase in the membership for the year has been at the rate of one thousand every day. The reporter looked up the statistics and ound that the Baptists stood a good second, tain that Congress will not much longer quietly submit to such methods as these organizations have used this session. They are killing the goose that lays the golden erg, and they must be stopped before they suchaving added 400,000 during the year 1895. The Congregationalists have 5,486 churches, a gain of 144, with a total membership of 602,000, a gain of 18,900. The total admissions during the year were 50,000, of which 35,327 were on confession. The home expenses vere \$6,707,000, a decrease of \$327,000, and the benevolences \$2,187,156. The statistics further showed that the Methodist gains were more than three times as great as five other de nominations combined. Dr. Iglehart, in the article referred to

gives the early rise of Methodism, its growth from small beginnings in 1760 to the present time, which is matter of history, and then presents these interesting facts: "At the close of the revolutionary war, at the Christmas conference at Baltimore on Dec. 24, 1784, the Wesleyan mission became the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were then 15,000 members, which number to the present time has doubled itself four and a half times, while the population of this country has only doubled itself four and a half times. In 1844 the slavery question divided the church and the Methodist Episcopal Church outh was organized. In 1872 it had about sists almost entirely of commission and preachers, over 13,500 churches and 1,380,000 members.

The Doctor goes on to speak of the General ference now in session at Cleveland and Methodism has 16,000 ministers, 24,605 churches and 2,630,000 members. There are about 3,000,000 in its Sunday schools, and 1,250,000 members of a young pepole's society, re-cently organized, called the Epworth League. It has a publishing house with a net capital of \$3,397,000, whose profits last year were in the neighborhood of \$200,000, more than half of which was given to disabled ministers and widows and orphans of ministers. Its missionary society gives \$1,250,000 annually. Its church extension society has nearly \$1,000,000 of an endowment fund, and builds three new Methodist churches in the United States every day. Its Freedman's and Educational Society has spent over \$4,000,000 since the war in the South for the education of the blacks. in the South for the education of the blacks and poor whites. It has educational institutions whose grounds and buildings are worth \$14,000,000, whose endowment is about the same amount, and whose students number 43,000. Its periodicals are able and widely circulated. Every department of benevolent work is represented by efficient organizations."

THE WOMAN QUESTION. On the woman question, which has been settled for the time at least, and its disposition being well known, Dr. Iglehart's opinion is worth quoting. In answer to a question by the reporter he said he was opposed to the admission of women as lay delegates, not believing they have any right to either secular or ecclesiastical legislative functions, but he thought that it would eventually come to pass that women would be admitted to the General Conference. For his further opinion he referred the questioner to the article from which much here given s quoted. Referring to women's adm

"Then would follow inevitably the licensing of women to preach, their ordination their appointment to pastoral charges, in cluding that of the episcopacy. We think the church has plunged too precipitately into the revolution. The agitation of this ques-tion was begun by brilliant consecrated women, who, acting upon the theory that woman was oppressed, when she was enjoying the supremacy of love, that her sphere was circumscribed, when it was as wide, or nation demanded the master of authority as well as of love. These agitators were aided by a band of women outside of the church, who, in their demands for a feminine masculinity, brushed aside the example of Christ, ridiculed Paul, hissed at the church, and insisted upon woman's admission to the General Conference. The new idea grew rapidly. The coal dropped into the tuft of grass now sweeps through the church as a forest fire. The people general-ly, ministers and laymen, think the time has ome for the change; that it will hurt woman, but will add wisdom, energy, and use-fulness to the church. Majorities have no power to turn folly into wisdom. A large majority killed Socrates and crucified Christ. If the change is against nature and the Scriptures, as many firmly believe, a four-fourths majority will not make it right." On the other important question which will be considered very soon by the General Conference, probably as soon as the election of bishops, which begins on Thursday, is out of the way, is the time limit of pastoral service. With regard to this Dr. Iglehart

"For one reason or another short pastorates have been the rule of the Christian ministry of this country. It is believed that the average term of the so-called settled pastorates is not over three years. While ministerial migration is the law, there are in other denominations long pastorates, some of them symbols of stagnation, some of them unfortunate in breaking the heart of the pastor or breaking up the church when the pastoral station is severed, but some of them an unmixed blessing.

FAVORS A LONG-TIME LIMIT.

"We believe the Methodist church can make a long term possible without destroying the itinerant system and should do so. made their stay in one charge necessarily brief. There was no time limit in the Methodist church of this country at the begin-ning. Bishop Asbury influenced the General Conference of 1840 to vote a limit of two years on the pastoral time of any man in a single charge. The limit applied only to pastors. Secretaries, agents, editors, presidents or professors of colleges were exempt. This limit was retained for sixty years, when, at the General Conference of 1864, it was moved up to three years, where it re-mained till the conference of 1888, when it was extended to five years.

"We believe it would be an advantage to the church if the time limit were entirely removed. The change from two to three and then to five years has not destroyed the itin-erancy, as the opponents of the change main-

tained, nor do we think that a removal of the limit would destroy it. In the earlier history of this country, when the population was scattered and migratory mission labor seemed to be almost the sole need, and the pioneer ministers adjusted themselves to the need with marvelous facility, the time limit acted as a strong arm of evangelistic power Now that the population is more settled and its rush to the cities is so impetuous, the work of building up the church and adjusting it to the changed social conditions is as imperative as gathering the people into the gdom, and a longer term in the great kingdom, and a longer term in the great cities is a necessity. A longer term would be good for the minister. It would compel increased diligence in reading, study and pulpit preparation. It would enable him to lay deeper and broader plans and build more substantial and artistic superstructures. The dead line is where a minister ceases to do new work, though he is about thirty years old. The change would give the Methodist ministers the opportunity that those of other depominations have of fastening themselves to nominations have of fastening themselves to the local institutions of education, benevo-lence and reform. The lengthening of the term would dignify the pastorate, which unead. He was born in 1812, and as Minister of Finance in 1870 had to meet the necessities of the situation caused by the war between der the present system is too often discounted. The removal of the limit would be good for the churches, permitting a long or short term as the people might desire or Provi-dence indicate." Dr. Iglehart quotes the plan of Dr. J. M. Buckley, and remarks that Dr. Butz, president of Drew Theological Seminary, suggests as an amendment to the proposition that in exceptional cases only five additional years

Thief Killed by Farmers. WICHITA, Kan., May 18.—A half-doze farmers of Beaver township, Cowley count went gunning to-day for a thief who ha

come into their neighborhood in the guise of a man looking for work, and riddled him with bullets. He had stolen several articles from them and they took the law into their hands. He showed fight and wounded a farmer named Sheriff. Before dying the thief gave his name as Ed Smith, from McComb,

NOT PLEASED WITH THE SYSTEM.

A Mother Thinks the Present Educational Methods Unsatisfactory.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Amid the excitement of murder trials, political battles and so many distictions, the ever-pressing need of reform in our educational methods is in danger of being pressed out of sight. When will the public conscience be sufficiently aroused on this question? The thinking class of people are loing much complaining, but they seem to exhaust their energy in complaint. Certainly no more important subject can come before the people; that goes without saying. But I always experience a sensation of discomfort when I hear boasting about Indiana's model school system. We spend an enormous amount of money in that way, we wear out a great many teachers, our children pass through all the grades and are graduated, but are they being educated? Do they get what we send them to school for? I have in mind the case of a little boy of whom it is certainly not claiming too nuch to say he has a natural aptitude for mathematics; from his earliest attempts at learning number work has been an amusement to him, rather than a study. But after he started to school the thing was changed. The other day I gave him a problem like this: If one quart of milk costs six cents, what will eight quarts cost? "Forty-eight cents," he answered promptly. "How do you know?" I asked. "Because," and he rattled off the formula with suspicious glibness, "since one quart of milk costs six cents, eight quarts will cost six times eight cents, which is forty-eight cents; therefore eight quarts will cost forty-eight cents." "But it isn't six times eight," I insisted, "it's eight times six; the eight was quarts." And then I explained it so as to make it perfectly clear to him, but the next day at school he has to go through with the formula method again, so the two plans only confuse him. Now, in the name of all that is sensible and reasonable, why shouldn't school children in learning such a problem as that be taught that every quart is the same as six cents, and therefore eight quarts would be eight sixes? That is the way it is, and it is the only way that he can grasp the real meaning of figures. From this and many other illustrations that I could give, I cannot but fear that the "system" is numbing that child's member yet the light that dawned in my mind when I found out that numbers were real things, and not mere abstractions. very gifted woman recently told me that in the first years of her experience in school-teaching she expended much time and en-ergy in the effort to have her pupils really arn. "But at the end of that time," she said, "I began to wish to make a reputa-So she bowed the knee to "the system" and went in on the formula plan with a vim. And her record as a teacher and the ositions she commanded show how suc-essful she was. An Indianapolis mother told me that believing that hearty co-opera-tion on the part of mother and teacher was for the good of the child, she went to the school to make a friendly call upon her little daughter's teacher, to get "in touch" with her and her methods. But she said the discourtesy of the reception she was met with was so thinly veiled that she felt the friendly call was a failure. And she has been since told that such a reception of such an effort is no unusual thi

Let us re-state the case as plainly as can, as I see it: It is some expense to us to send our children to school-money expense; they have to sit in rooms that are overcrowded, frequently, and usually ill-venti-lated; the companionship they are thrown into is more or less undesirable, often deplorable; and lastly, most mothers who have the inclination to do so can advance their children at home better, in many respects, than they are at school. Does the public school system reimburse us?
Rockville, Ind., May 17. A MOTHER.

STATUES OUT OF PLACE.

Mr. Schmits Makes Suggestions for Several Changes. Bruno Schmitz yesterday had the new clay sketches of the side groups, hey are called, out for the inspection of ment commissioners. These 1 much larger than any that have been here-

tofore exhibited in the commissioners' rooms at the Statehouse. They follow closely the designs on the monument model which is in the State Museum. In the same room where these new sketches were placed yesterday were the models which were awarded first prize for side groups when the competition was opened some years ago. These groups were afterward rejected, and when comparison is made between them and those submitted by Mr. Schmitz it appears that the commissioners were wise in rejecting the first groups. Those submitted by Mr. Schmitz are much more heroic and artistic. A number of changes in Mr. Schmitz's figures will be made. Some of his faces and one or two beards have distinct German characteristics. On the "war" group the central figure is a Grecian godddess, typifying the idea of the group. As she is now sketched, she has her right hand pointing downward, but before Mr. Schmitz gets through with her he will put a bunch of lightning or arrows in that hand. To the left of her is one soldier giving another a drink, and just back of this is a soldier waving his cap to a mythological figure in the air. A cavalryman and charging soldiers appear in this group. In the "beace" group the central figure is extremely reposeful. The group has been frequently described. Mr. Schmitz will leave this city Monday

as he desires to be in Germany at the dedi cation of a great national monument on June 18, when the Emperor and the princes of Germany will all be present. On this great monument the labor alone cost a million dollars, all the material having been do-

Mr. Schmitz made a thorough inspection of the soldiers' monument yesterday. When asked what he thought about the iron flag poles, which have been so frequently criti-cised, he said he saw no objection to them as temporary affairs. He proposes to construct some candelabra on the balustrades o the monument, each one to have seven arm for electric lights. Mr. Schmitz thinks th subsidiary stautes around the monument are entirely out of place as they are now erect ed. He condemns the taste which has le to the selection of such bulky stone pedes tals. He will send designs for new pedestal as soon as he gets back to Germany. He thinks it best to put these statues in the center of the grass plats insead of of where they are, as they now obstruct, to some ex-tent, views of the monument. He also wants the steps of the monument to extend clear down to the curb line, to give the mon ument the proper elevation. While the com missioners will probably not make so radical a change, they will add a few steps on each side. In time the cascades will also be exside. In time the cascades will also be extended almost to the curb, in line with the architect's ideas. The main figures in the side groups are to be eighteen feet high.

The local artists have been invited to view the group models now on exhibition. In reconstructing them after their long journey over sea and land Mr. Schmitz was assisted by sculptor Mahoney. The German architect has high compliments for Mr. Mahoney's art, and thinks the Hoosier is to be one of the great sculptors of the country.

THE HORSES AT TERRE HAUTE. Some of the Bangtails That Will Start in This City.

The bangtails that are at Terre Haute ready to start in the different events in the meeting there are a better lot of animals than the railbirds anticipated. With the same character of racing that was witnessed in that city yesterday the Indianapolis meeting cannot be anything but a big success. Fast time was made in all of the events, considering the condition of the track, which was ankle deep all over. Among the horses at "the Hut" are Kitch, Cyclone, Taromie, Powwow, Extra, Luile, Settle Tom, Hazelhurst, Lady Fairland, Judge Woods, Herman, Angora, Sepaute, jr., Effie T., Kate Sayer, Little Maggie, Madonna, Fay, Irma, Salambo, Climax, Bob Holloway, Anna Powling, A. B. C., Oily Gamin, Bay View, Shuttlecock, Miranda, Cavalry, Little Jake, Tramp, Maggie Smallwood, Lady Keen, Glen McCarty, Imp. Thorne, Birdle C., Serial, Red Cap, Tea Set, Top Mag; Gold Bug Silver Set J. C. W. op Mast, Gold Bug, Silver Set, J. C. Workingtime, Tupto, Mrs. Morgan, Loy Madenhoffer, Bonne T., Lady Rose, Japona, Camelia, Unity, Courtesy, Bobbins, Or

Let The Whole World Know The Good Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Does



disadvantage. Always taught that heart disease is incurable, when the nptoms become well defined, the patient becomes alarmed and a nervous panic takes lace. But when a sure remedy is found and a cure effected, after years of suffering, there is great rejoicing and desire to "let the whole world know." Mrs. Laura Wineinger, of Selkirk, Kansas, writes; "I desire to let the whole world know what Dr. Miles' Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has done for me. For ten years I had Heart Cure pain in my heart, shortess of breath, palpita-Restores tion, pain in my left side, oppressed feeling in my Health..... chest, weak and hungry

spells, bad dreams, could not lie on either ide, was numb and suffered terribly. I took Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and before I finished the second bottle I felt its good effects, I feel now that I am fully recovered, and that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure saved my life." Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle benefits, or money refunded.

Floreanna, Bon Vera, Elic, Epoyah, Rounde-lay, Cashier, Tonica, Coley, Pearl H., Tar-ascon, Mandolina, Demirep, Highland Fling, Ed Gartland, Fanny Brown, Nic Carter, Hot Spur, Voucher, Riverside Park, Bessie L., May B., Hoosier Tillie, Shawneetown, Ruth, Gateway, Adjuster, War Dance, G. W. Balley, Crimson Rim, Golden Crown, W. T. Ellis, Hattie Bellow, Ray Crystal, Dew of June, Mischief, Lucania and Gaylord.

Law School Commencement. The second annual commencement exercises of the Indiana Law School of the University of Indianapolis will be held at the Grand Opera House Thursday evening. There are fifty-six graduates. The address vill be delivered by the Hon. P. S. Grosscup, judge of the United States Court at Chicago. The conferring of degrees will be by ex-President Benjamin Harrison, and the awarding of prizes will be by the Hon. By-ron K. Elliott. There will be music by the Schuman Quartet, Miss Hart and Mr. Rieg-

Bryan Case Suggested It. Thomas Samuels, nineteen years old, purchased a quantity of cocaine, which he took for the purpose of ending his life Sunday evening. He afterward attended services at the Rescue Mission, where he became til and confessed that he had taken poison. After several physicians worked with him some time his life was saved. The young man said that he had read of cocaine pois-oning in the accounts of the Pearl Bryan

Pushed from the Train. A colored man, who gave his name as Firman Preston, was picked up on the railroad track at Columbus, Sunday night, and taken to the hospital in an unconscious condition When he revived he said he had been pushed off the Louisville excursion train which left this city Sunday morning. He claimed he had \$23 when he was pushed from the train, but nothing of value was revealed when he was searched.

Carpenters Lock-Out.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18.—The proposed rike of carpenters to-day for an eight-our day has been met by a lockout. As they presented the nselves at the respective shops they were required to answer as to whether they were for eight hours; if the reply was in the affirmative they were discharged on the spot. By noon 200 dismissed carpenters had reported at union head-quarters. A protracted struggle between employers and journeymen is anticipated.

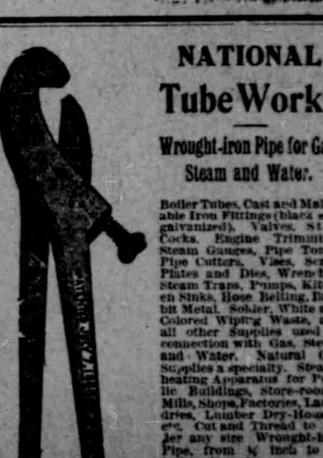


One reason why women are so generally troubled with some derangement of the distinctly feminine organism is that as girls they learn nothing about their physical make up. Parents are waking up to the importance of education of this kind, and young women are becoming more and more able to take care of their health.

Carelessness in girlhood causes the greatest suffering and unhappiness in after life. Little irregularities and weaknesses in girls should be looked after promptly and treat-ment given at once. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription promotes regularity of all feminine functions, makes strength and builds up a sturdy health with which to meet the trials to come. The "Favorite Prescrip-tion" is not a universal panacea. It is good for but one thing. It is directed solely at one set of organs.

"I have been a sufferer from 'female weakness' for six years. I grew worse; had severe
cutting pains in left ovary, also in left side and
stomach. The pain in left side was constant. I
would have light spasms previous to monthly
period and when the spasm would leave I would
suffer from severe soreness all over and could
bear nothing to touch me. I also suffered from bear nothing to touch me. I also suffered from severe headaches; burning pressure on brain which almost caused me to be insane. I could not lay my head down without smothering. My face was poor; eyes looked dead; wasted in flesh. I was constipated and suffered severe pain when bowels would act. I could not eat for the fullness in region of stomach. I had tried three of the best doctors here but they only gave me temporary relief. I had given up all hope of ever getting well again. At last I concluded to give Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a trial. I have taken two bottles, one of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one of 'Pellets.' I have not felt any signs of my old disease; headache all gone; menses regular without ache or pain. Indeed I feel like a new person." Yours truly.

Dillie M. Paris Romer Denton Co. Arts



Tube Works Wrought-iron Pipe for Gas, Steam and Water.

Colored Wiping Waste, all other Supplies used opties a specialty. Strain